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THE ROLE OF EXPLICATION AND ITS TRANSLATION IN THE NATIONAL-CULTURAL SPACE OF THE MUSEUM ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORLD LOCAL EXPOSITION

An integral part of the cultural heritage of any country is the museum, which becomes the center of intercultural communication when it is visited by foreign tourists. In particular, this applies to museums located in small towns of our country, as Mir Castle. The Museum exposition of Mir Castle includes architecture, museum items, scientific and auxiliary materials, information technologies [2].

The obligatory component of the exposition hall in the museum is an explication – a short written support for the museum exposition, tells visitors about the content and history of the exhibited works [3]. Such text is oriented not only to the bearer of the same culture, but also to the bearer of a foreign language and culture.

Explication has syntactic, lexical and pragmatic features. Its text is close to the publicistic style, as it consists of short sentences and phrases without verbs and each individual text has a heading. It forms an idea of historical events. Since a foreign visitor to a museum can misunderstand or not perceive certain definitions, as they belong to a foreign culture the linguistic-cultural translation is important.

Let us analyze some linguistic-cultural words-realities that require a special approach, using the example of the explication of the text "Portrait Hall". The main purpose of the translation is to understand the context and the meaning of the word in the source language. As a result, two main groups of words can be singled out, the first of which does not require special interpretations, the second of which requires obligatory explanations: proper names and everyday realities.

The first group includes such phrases as Урецкая мануфактура – Uretskaya manufactory, замок в Мире – the castle in Mir. Geographical names are not translated, but sometimes explanations are given for the names of places that have changed in the course of history. Own names are also presented in explication by the names of the owners of the castle, artists, architects, etc. Михаил Казимир Радзивилл (Рыбонька) – Mikhail Kazimierz Radziwill (Rybonka) – Prince and owner of the Mir Castle. The second group includes words that refer to the Belarusian national culture and are familiar to the speakers of the Russian and Belarusian languages. When translating the phrase "зеленым адамашком", was involved a descriptive translation – "silk fabric, which was produced in France." Here we also need to clearly understand the meaning of the word in the original language, which in the dictionary explains the origin of the name of the fabric from the word "Дамаск" (a city in Asia where Adamashk was first produced). All listed lingvo-cultural phrases carry a national flavor, help to learn more about the culture of the Belarusian people and its mentality. An important task in the translation of explications is to preserve the pragmatic function and preserve communication [1], as well as using the method of transliteration with an explanation.

References

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